

ROMANIA

Status of Implementation of measures contained in the 2010 Washington Communiqué and Work Plan, as well as other related measures

Global Nuclear Security Architecture

Romania is a state party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty since 1970 and a member of the IAEA since 1957. Romania ratified the Safeguards Agreement in 1972 and the Additional Protocol in 2000. Since 2007 Romania applies the integrated safeguards system which ensures the real time monitoring of nuclear material management.

Romania also ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1993), as amended in 2005 (2007), the Convention on Nuclear Safety (1995) the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2007) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (1999) *inter alia*.

The Agreement for the implementation of nuclear safeguards and the Additional Protocol, concluded among EU non-possessing States, EURATOM and IAEA applies since 1 May 2010 also for Romania.

Romania co-authorized the UN Security Council resolution 1540 and subsequent resolutions, welcoming the mandate extension of the 1540 Committee in 2011.

Romania applies the IAEA standards for the physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities, as contained in INFCIRC/225/Rev.5 and related Nuclear Security Series documents and reflected it into national practice.

Romania joined the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and assumed the GICNT Statement of Principles in 2007. Romania participates to the International Framework for Cooperation in the field of Nuclear Energy.

Romania applies the community regime for dual use exports control, in accordance with Nuclear Suppliers Group, Zangger Committee and Wassenaar Arrangement standards and guidelines.

Role of the IAEA

Romania held the Presidency of the IAEA General Conference in September 2011 and, in this capacity, facilitated the adoption of important resolutions on “Nuclear security, including measures of protection against nuclear and radiological terrorism”. Romania also contributed to the debate on implementation of the IAEA safeguards in North Korea, Iran and the Middle East, *inter alia*.

Between 2008 - 2010 Romania performed as Vice-President of the IAEA Board of Governors and facilitated the adoption of the 2010-2011 budget of the Agency. In 2010 Romania coordinated the negotiations aimed at the adoption of the IAEA Medium Term Strategy for 2012 - 2017 cycle.

IAEA and EURATOM perform inspections to nuclear facilities declared by Romania.

Romania participates at the IAEA technical meetings for the elaboration of the IAEA Security Fundamentals Series and is in the process of evaluation and updating of the national legal framework.

Last year Romania organized workshops and training courses in the field of nuclear security and safety, with the special emphasis on prevention of the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials. Romania expressed an interest to cooperate with the IAEA on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, more specifically on the technology for cancer detection and treatment.

Nuclear Materials

In accordance with Law 111/1996, as amended, the National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control (CNCAN), the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the National Customs Authority elaborated the regulation on radiological surveillance of recyclable metal waste during the whole cycle of collection, trade and processing. Hence, the interested companies have to register in a special data base operated by CNCAN prior to undertaking any activity related to recyclable metal waste. In addition, the transportation of such materials should be accompanied by radiological surveillance papers.

With regard to the minimization of the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU), Romania converted the TRIGA research reactor in Pitesti from HEU to low enriched uranium (LEU) within the framework of the IAEA Technical Cooperation and with the involvement of experts from the Agency and the US Department of Energy. The process of conversion was completed successfully in 2006, being the first one worldwide with respect to a TRIGA reactor.

Before this achievement, in 2003, Romania repatriated to Russian Federation the fresh HEU under the auspices of the Tripartite Initiative (USA-Russian Federation-IAEA). In June 2009 Romania successfully repatriated by air the spent HEU to the Russian Federation with American financial support. Romania became the third country to be stripped out of HEU among the countries participating in the IAEA program.

Romania accepted the IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) missions in 1997 and 2002 at the Cernavoda Nuclear Power Plant and other major nuclear facilities.

Radioactive Sources

In Romania radioactive sources are subject to a strict control regime in accordance with domestic and international legal provisions. The national regulatory body (CNCAN) is responsible for the implementation of the Council Directive no. 2003/122/EURATOM on the control of high – activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources and the *Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources* as well as the additional *Guideline on the import and export of radioactive sources*. CNCAN participates in the exchange of information and the review of progress in the implementation of the Code and contributes to the development and harmonization of the policies, legislation and regulations in the field of the security and safety of radioactive sources.

Nuclear Security and Safety

Romania emphasizes the importance of the interface between nuclear security and nuclear safety. Against this background it took part in the EU “stress tests” aimed to assess the reliability of the nuclear power plants located on the territory of the EU member states and some neighboring countries.

On the security dimension of the assessment, the Nuclear Power Plant in Cernavoda and CNCAN sent out, within the specified deadline, the report on the implementation of the “stress tests” for the plant. Romania received in March 2012 an EU *peer review* mission.

On the safety dimension CNCAN took part in the meetings of Ad-hoc Group on Nuclear Safety where recommendations on good practices have been approved.

CNCAN cooperates with National Customs Authority, Romanian Gendarmerie, General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Administration and Interior, Ministry of National Defence as well as with intelligence services in order to make sure that all possible threats are duly assessed and applied for the physical protection of nuclear facilities.

Currently, CNCAN and the US Department of Energy are implementing a bilateral agreement on upgrading the safety of radioactive sources and nuclear material in Romania, with a focus on the physical protection of “Horia Hulubei” Institute (Magurele). There is also a project to upgrade the physical protection of radioactive sources used in hospitals and other medical centers.

Transportation Security

Romania achieved in 2009 the first transportation by air of spent HEU of Russian origin which proved that air transportation is also a safe way to repatriate the nuclear materials, in addition to rail and marine transportation.

In Romania the transportation of nuclear material and radioactive sources is regulated by Guidelines enacted by CNCAN, according to which all transportation is strictly monitored. In this respect, CNCAN cooperates with National Customs Authority, Romanian Gendarmerie, General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Administration and Interior, Ministry of National Defence as well as with intelligence services.

Combating Illicit Trafficking

Romania voluntarily reports to the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Data Base, the CNCAN being the national contact point in this respect.

CNCAN is responsible for enacting the “project base threat documentation” for nuclear facilities and for the enforcement of specific regulation, assessment and inspection related to the physical protection regime of nuclear facilities and materials.

In Romania only few minor cases of illicit trafficking occurred overall. CNCAN promptly reported the incidents to the IAEA database.

Under the *Second Line of Defence* program developed in cooperation with the US, as well as with EU assistance, Romania received radiation monitoring equipment for addressing the threats of nuclear terrorism. As a result, more than 300 nuclear control units are in operation at the borders within a single computerized system operated by personnel trained by CNCAN.

Nuclear Security Culture

Both the NPP Cernavoda and CNCAN participate in the process of sharing the good practices under the aegis of the IAEA and the European Commission. CNCAN was assessed by the IAEA missions such as Integrated Regulatory Infrastructure Appraisal. The NPP Cernavoda was assessed by the Operational Safety Review Team.

Romanian participates in the IAEA technical cooperation projects aimed at up-grading the know-how of the staff working in the field of health and detection equipments.

Information Security

Romania follows closely the standards and guidelines issued by IAEA in the field of information security and plants to review shortly the existing regulations in line with cyber security requirements.

International Cooperation

Romania has a tradition of robust engagement in international cooperation projects and reaffirms the will to share its own expertise and experience in the field of nuclear security and safety.

In addition to international cooperation exercises OLTENIA 2008 and AXIOPOLIX 2009, last year Romania organized a joint exercise with Bulgaria on radiological emergency protection and intervention (“NAUTILUS – 2011), conducted in partnership with Norway and IAEA under the “Safe Nuclear Energy” Program, as well as the CTBT International Data Centre workshop.

Last year Romania contributed with 500.000 EURO to projects designated to secure the Chernobyl facility in Ukraine (Government Decision 1060/October 19, 2011).

In 2012 Romania is prepared to receive an IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service mission.

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